

OFFICE Tallmadge Block, Third Story--To the Left at the Head of Stairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. The Gazette will be published every Thursday on the following terms: One year in advance \$2.00

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more cures than any other medicine in the market.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs. Obstruction, Inward Piles, Fluxes of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Scour, Heartburn, Diarrhoea, Spasms, Stomachic, Sour Eructations, Singing or Fluttering at the Heart, Pain in the Side, Swelling of the Feet, Harred and Difficult Breathing, Flatulency, Headache, Heart, Choking or Suffocating, Spasms, Stomachic, Pain in the Head, Pain in the Back, Pain in the Limbs, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Feet, Constant Incessant of Urine, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS Not Alcoholic, CONTAINS NO RUM or WHISKY and can't make Drunkards, BITTERS

The best Tonic In the World!

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa. I have used Hoofland's German Bitters for a number of years.

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The Lancaster Gazette.

THE UNION OF THE STATES--ONE COUNTRY--ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 5. NO. 34.

LANCASTER, OHIO, NOV. 17, 1864.

Established 1826.

T. Buchanan Read's Poem on Sheridan's Ride.

[The people of Cincinnati will be interested to see in print T. Buchanan Read's poem, read by Mr. Murdoch at the Opera House on Monday evening, October 31st. It was suggested to Mr. Read by a picture in Harper's Weekly, and written on the day it was read here.--Ems. Co.]

SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

Up from the South at break of day, Bringing Winchester fresh dismay, The affrighted air with a shudder bore, Like a herald in haste to the chief's door, The terrible grumble and rumble and roar, Telling the battle was on once more, And Sheridan twenty miles away.

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The best Tonic In the World!

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Speech by Hon. Thos. Ewing.

Mr. Ewing's speech here to-day was a most excellent one. He commenced it standing, but was compelled by the infirmity of years to seat himself, and in this posture finished the most impressive address of his campaign.

Prices.

Large Size (holding nearly double quantity) \$1.00 per bottle. Small Size (holding half quantity) \$0.50 per bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each bottle.

No. 631 Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

with more impartial judgment, than those engaged in the various movements; and whenever I had reasonably hoped to render service, either by public or private enterprise, I have made my opinions, the result of impartial observations, known.

I have long seen and noted, among portions of our people, often in large masses, a growing disregard of law. North and South it has shown itself, perhaps not with equal intensity.

Combinations for crime, and combinations for punishment, became more prevalent. Men learned the power of masses for evil, as well as for good, and the daring and reckless became the leaders of large combinations, prompt for mischief.

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who discovered the treason in the Cabinet, and withdrew from it. Judge Black was made Secretary of State, and Edwin M. Stanton, Attorney General.

Floyd resigned--a loyal man was appointed in his place, and the Executive and Executive Departments were no longer instruments in the hands of those who meditated the overthrow of the Government.

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seventy-five thousand men. He telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, explaining his situation, and his utter inability to defend the posts in question with his limited means, and received the following reply--not a hint at reinforcements, but simply this:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1861--10 P.M. To Brig. Gen. W.T. Sherman, Louisville: How near to Louisville is Buckner?

The dispatch, in effect, gives up Kentucky. It gives up our small forces there, their arms and munitions of war. It contemplates that McCook, with five thousand men, should defend the passage of Green River against a force of ten to one; that he should defend the railroad and destroy it, inch by inch, in the presence of such overwhelming force, and when the last inch was captured, nothing remained but to surrender the little army under his command, and to surrender Louisville, making the Ohio river the boundary.

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utterly rout and disorganize or capture the rebel army, and crush out the rebellion. He was bound by many strong ties to Jefferson Davis, who was his early patron, and who gave to him and to Beauregard their only titles to distinction--their mission to the seat of European war.

With this explanation, their letters gained the opinion which I then entertained, and still entertain, of Gen. McClellan. He gained a victory at Antietam, but satisfied himself with repulsing, without pursuing the enemy. Had Grant or Sherman won that victory, the rebels would not have crossed the Potomac as they did, quietly and at their leisure, with their arms and their plunder.

He fought battles on the Peninsula, but the Prince de Joinville, who was in his military family, a friendly observer, says in substance that he suffered his movements to be checked by obstacles not insuperable, and that he was not in a great haste to act as he might have done.

He would be absurd to think or talk of re-union. Gen. McClellan's old patron, Jeff Davis, would laugh at him or rebuke him, if he were foolish enough to hint at such a thing as Union.

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tent in its organization, and as legitimate as the Confederate Government, which it created, and will hold itself bound by none of its own edicts. The organization was for plunder, and they will suffer none of its objects to be prevented. We must negotiate for peace with the Sons of Liberty, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the numerous other sons of rapine, who, by whatever unknown name, spread over and infest the land.

They will not regard law or treaties--they are schooled in the doctrine that there is no law but force.

I am for peace but not for truce or treaty. When the Confederate Government ceases to promulgate laws and marshal armies, when any or all the States that compose it, shall return to the Union, cease to resist its lawful authority, I would at once receive them with kindness, respect their original rights and welcome them as erring brethren who had sinned, but not beyond forgiveness. But they have chosen war, they have enacted war, with not even the forms in which civilized nations enact it, and until they lay down their arms, and ask for peace, there ought not to be, there can not be, negotiation for peace, or truce with them. We can have no peace, no security for life or property, until the Union triumphs--until, in theory and practice, in fact and deed, the CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE TREATIES AND LAWS made in pursuance thereof, shall be acknowledged to be the PARAMOUNT LAW everywhere--through all this broad land, THE PARAMOUNT LAW.

President Lincoln.

Mr. Whiting in his address at Music Hall, last evening, thus sketched President Lincoln--

Perhaps you will expect me to say a word upon the personal qualification of our candidate for the Presidency. It has been my good fortune to see much of the President. He is one of the most industrious, hardworking men in Washington. His manners and style of dress and of living are simple and unostentatious. He puts on no airs. He is a kind, tender-hearted, and generous man. He opens his house to the public. He hears the complaints of the humble. He is the friend of the people!

He is not puffed up by the distinction of office and assumes no superiority on account of his station. He has a great love of wit and humor, and does full justice to the facts. His peculiar quality of humor may have saved him from being broken down by the weight of his cares and immense responsibilities.

Having observed his conduct under trying circumstances, he has seemed to me to be one of the most conscientious public men I have ever known. His honesty, as you all know, is incorruptible and unflinching.

His ability--his intellectual powers, have, I think, not been sufficiently appreciated. He takes broad, comprehensive views of every subject he examines. He looks at all its bearings. He is cautious in getting at the facts. He detects mistakes which might mislead him, or do injustice to the absent.

His reasoning powers seem to me, to be of a high order. His discourse and his writings are plain but powerful. They are loaded with common sense.

To many he seems too slow and too cautious. He may be so. But we must remember that what is too slow for New England may be too fast for the Western States; and the States must go together, or they cannot go at all.

He has been called vacillating. But no President has ever trod his onward path with firmer steps. He has never looked backward; nor has he ever broken his word, nor taken back what he has said. While he holds a question under consideration, he listens to all opinions in or out of his cabinet. When he has fully made up his mind, he is immovable.

I do not hesitate to say that General Jackson had no more firmness than President Lincoln; but the former was guided to his conclusions (too often) by will and temper--the latter is only guided by conscientious conviction of duty.

It has been said that the President is overborne by the influence of the members of his Cabinet, and is thus swayed one way and the other. The instances most relied on is that of Mr. Blair. Yet it is a fact, that on most of the great questions of public policy going directly against the views of Mr. Blair, and finally requested him to resign his seat in the Cabinet. Beyond all question, Mr. Lincoln is now and always has been the controlling mind in the Government.

They are greatly mistaken who suppose that firmness of purpose, decision of character, and gentleness of manners are not combined in him. He wins constantly upon the respect of all who know him well; and whatever faults he may have, whatever errors of judgement he may